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ting vegetable matter, but putrid animal matter in the water kills them very quickly.

C. S. BRIMLEY,
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EGGS OF THE SWAMP TREE FROG

While traveling along the state highway in the southern part of Logan, Utah, on the 15th of May, 1919, I heard great numbers of the swamp tree frog, *Pseudacris triseriata*, uttering their characteristic songs. I found this amphibian very common in small ponds at the roadside, and there were scores of egg masses, attached in most cases to blades of grass. No tadpoles had yet appeared. So numerous were the egg masses that I collected a representative lot of them. The number of eggs in the twenty-two egg masses taken were as follows: 66, 45, 53, 33, 65, 46, 88, 38, 40, 67, 32, 50, 64, 87, 77, 15, 65, 51, 73, 45, 130, and 190.

The number of eggs here found is much greater than that typical of the species as given by Dickerson in *The Frog Book*, *i. e.*, 5 to 20 (page 159). The masses containing 130 and 190 eggs respectively seem extreme. There is a possibility that two egg masses became fused in these cases, but except for the fact that the numbers of eggs are unusually high there is no reason for believing so, as the gelatinous material remained in one compact body, and gave no evidence of a multiple origin.

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NOTE ON *MELANEMYD* SHUFELDT

Dr. Shufeldt has recently (*Aquatic Life*, August, 1919, pp. 155-7) described a new genus of turtles based on *Clemmys guttata*, *C. muhlenbergii* and *C. marmorata*. He names no type.